

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Managers, WILLIAMSON, GARNER, and MURDOCH.
Lessee, Mr. Samuel Lane. Treasurer, G. J. Goodman.
General Business Manager, Mr. H. R. Harwood.
Doors open at 7.15, commence at 7.45. Carriages at 11.
TENTH WEEK
AND DIMINISH IN POPULARITY
of Miss JENNIE LEE
JENNIE LEE JENNIE LEE
JENNIE LEE JENNIE LEE
Mr. J. P. BURNETT.

THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY
THE MOST LAUGHABLE COMEDY EVER PRODUCED,
THE GRASSHOPPER,
now in
ITS FIFTH WEEK OF REPRESENTATION.

BRIGHT, SPARKLING, and INTENSELY AMUSING.

Time but the impression stronger makes,
As streams their channels deeper wear.—BURNS.

JENNIE LEE AS THE GRASSHOPPER.

Sold the Squire to Maria,
Then thought I'd marry her,
But she's a sly old bird,
And the other on his grid.

JENNIE LEE AS THE GRASSHOPPER.

His art was to poll,
It's no matter what you do,
If you art's art's ever true,
An' his art's art's ever poll.

TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING,
at quarter past eight precisely,
THE GRASSHOPPER.

THE CHANCES OF THE CARDS.

The Grasshopper, afterwards Lady Ernestine.

Topographical songs? — Miss JENNIE LEE

Fyfanion Flippit

THE ROYAL STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY, and

Mr. H. R. Harwood.

HENNING'S MAGICAL SCENERY.

The Furniture supplied by HAMILTON and CO., "GLOBE"

Furniture Warehouse, Park and Castlereagh streets.

Frices as usual. Box office opens from 11 till 4. Tickets for all performances, 5s. and 10s. Music List.

Assistant Stage Manager, Mr. WALTER CARLE.

Business Manager for Miss Lee, LIDDY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lesser ... M. Hegerty.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 18th AUGUST.

Positively the LAST NIGHT OF THE MINSTRELS.

U. S. MINSTRELS.

U. S. MINSTRELS.

20 in number.

20 in number.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

U. S. MINSTRELS.

Mr. J. A. Robinson

Mr. J. Cowan

Mr. C. H. Ryan

Mr. H. Bertholes

Mr. C. C. ...

Mr. J. Buckley

Finals ...

Mr. ...

Public Notices.

S. JOHN'S CHURCH, PADDINGTON.
RE ORGANIST.
Being a CANDIDATE for the above position, will be glad if Palmerston, Pitt-street, Sydney, will write to me, as the author of the anonymous letter, having nothing to say against either my private or public character, will meet me in an HONORABLE and FRATERNAL meeting. I have written to the REPORTERS, for the most part malicious as well as FALSE, that present opportunity of self-defence. Let such unprincipled individuals bear in mind that.

"Take a man you take, you take it ALL."

BENJAMIN P. TITTELL,
late Organist of Palmer-street Church.

REWARD.—£10 for information that will lead to the conviction of the dastardly scoundrels who broke the Windows in the Palmer-street Church on the night of Wednesday or the morning of Thursday.

LOVEDALE PADOGGERS.—Persons are cautioned against trespassing; no rent received since 1st May.

ENGLISH AGENCY.—The undersigned, established in London upwards of twenty years, confine themselves exclusively to the supply of small articles for export, and to purchases from Australian requirements, and possess special knowledge of English markets.

Import and export of small articles for export, and letters of credit, to ensure full trade discounts. Account sales of produce under consignment required, prompt, and not protracted, and payment of bills of exchange, and the safe and expeditious shipment and insurance of all goods passing through the hands.

B. S. LLOYD and CO.—No. 3, George-street, Lombard-street, London.

THE UNDERSIGNED are the Purchasers of Wool, Tin, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Copper, Tallow, and all descriptions of Colonial Produce, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to them for sale. MONTFORD, JOSEPH, and CO.

W O O L W O O L W O O L
SEASON 1883-84.

HILL, CLARK, and CO.,
SYDNEY.

TO THE WOOL GROWERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND.
The rapid approach of the incoming wool season tends to render our thanks for the very liberal support which has been accorded to us during past years; and while doing so we take the opportunity of expressing our thanks for the same support in the future which we have enjoyed in the past.

On referring to our circular issued last year we find that we have received a large number of applications for wool which would be sold in these colonies, and the result proved that we were correct. We also proved that the prices obtained in the colonies would be in full accordance with those sold in the LOCAL MARKET.

and this also has been fully borne out by facts.
We are also glad to say that the market all through the last season was extremely active, and the large quantity of wool sold proves it.

SYDNEY.

is fast becoming what it is destined to be in the future.
WOOL MARKET OF AUSTRALIA.
We have therefore no hesitation in urging upon growers the advantage of sending their wool here, where buyers from all the manufacturing countries of Europe and America attend to supply their wants at

FIRST HAND.

Falling sales in Sydney, we are prepared to ship to our London Agents, making liberal cash advances.

When sales are effected,
OUR CHARGES
are made on a scale as possible, and all wool offered in our warehouses, and not sold, is subject only to the nominal charge of
ONE SHILLING PER POUND,
which covers receiving, delivering, weighing, and storage accommodation.

Our Warehouses are particularly well lighted, and are most convenient for the display of wool in any quantity, to the greatest advantage.

The most careful attention is given to the value of every lot both large and small, so that nothing will be sold under the full value, and all further information forwarded upon application.

HILL, CLARK, and CO.,
WOOL WAREHOUSES,
CIRCULAR QUAY.

OFFICES.—159, Pitt-street, SYDNEY.

W O O L, T A L L O W, H I D E S, T I N, A N D C O P P E R.
The undersigned make Liberal ADVANCES on all COLONIAL PRODUCE introduced to them for SALE in the colony or MELBOURNE, and their Agents, and CO., Margaret-street, Sydney.

W O O L

The undersigned effects the SALE of WOOL in this market by private contract, and is prepared to offer a satisfactory price to be obtained, to ship under liberal advances to his London Agent (Mr. Edward Stavengaen), under whose personal supervision, with that of Mr. Randolph Kummerer, and CO., Pitt-street.

HENRY AUSTIN, 79, Pitt-street.

W O O L A N D O T H E R P R O D U C E
ADVANCES MADE ON STATIONS AND STOCK, also on WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE for sale in Sydney, for shipment to London. ALL STATION REQUISITES SUPPLIED.

DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.,
4, Pitt-street, Sydney, and Wattle-street, Newcastle; and at Ludden, Maccubin, Gosling, Launceston, Dunedin, and Christchurch.

W O O L

W. H. CHARD and CO., Macquarie-place, Sydney,
PURCHASE WOOL ON COMMISSION;

Make liberal advances on stock for sale in London.

Stock cleared and reported upon.

Wool packed, over 100 bales per day if required.

GAS STOVE—"Victory," cooking STOVE, Elizabeth-street.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN, THE UNION, AND NATION—
COAL—SOUTH Africa, Victoria, from the coal-mines on the Grounds a week, open daily from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. THE CITY BAND will PLAY THIS SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.

SOMETHING MARVELLOUS—Fuller's Half-guinea Illuminated Album. Stationers' Hall, 385-7, George-street.

Stock and Stations.

F O M S A L E
Several large Freshold and Leasehold Properties, with sheep, New South Wales.

Unstocked Farms, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and Cattle Runs, Northern Territory.

Unstocked Farms, Kimberley, Western Australia.

Freshold Sheep Property, New South Wales and Queensland.

Also Sheep and Cattle, New South Wales and Queensland.

Several Sugar Plantations, Fiji, and Queensland.

E. W. LAMB,

Hunter and Castlereagh streets.

F O M S A L E
COMPACT STATION in QUEENSLAND, near the border, well watered and improved. First-class property. 1000 Cattle.

A SMALL LOT OF PURE ALDERNEYS.

STORE SHEEP and CATTLE, New South Wales and Queensland.

M. E. MAHER,

Stock and Station Agent, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM SLOANE AND CO., Agents for PASTORAL PROPERTIES and SUGAR ESTATES.

S Y D N E Y — 5 1 , P I T T - S T R E E T . Melbourne, the Exchange, 100, Elizabeth-street.

Townsville—Finsbury-street.

Mackay Agency—W. H. Paxton.

Young, Ehlers, and CO., 32, Great St. Helens, E. C.

AGENTS FOR—

Money Wires and Cables, Limited, Line of Steamers.

Australian and New Zealand Mortgage Company, Limited, London.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., Limited.

Melbourne Exchange Freshold, Limited.

Melbourne Exchange Freshold, Limited, Melbourne.

Alpha, Bowen, and CO., Limited, New Zealand.

ADVANCES MADE ON STATION PROPERTIES, or on WOOL and OTHER PRODUCE, to those in either of the colonies or London.

PASTORAL PROPERTIES FOR SALE in each of the colonies; and in London, and are offered to a number of stock and unstocked SHEEP and CATTLE STATIONS in the North and South Gregory, Mitchell, and Bardsley districts, as well as in the Northern Territory, the Northern Territory of South Australia, and in the Kimberley district of Western Australia.

Stocks of sheep and cattle, New South Wales and Queensland.

Also several lots of first-class sheep from Rivers and other districts for sale.

Particulars of stations and stock in our hands for sale may be had on application.

KIMBERLEY DISTRICT, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

FOR SALE, EDITH PLAINS.

ATTHE, 107, Pitt-street.

NORTHERN TERRITORY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FOR SALE, 500 Square Miles PASTORAL COUNTRY, on Western Waters, with 50 miles BOUNDARY, well watered and grassed; 14 months to stock in ready for market.

F. BARKER,

55, Pitt-street.

NORTHERN TERRITORY, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

30,000 Square Miles of VACANT COUNTRY FOR SALE, in blocks of from 100 to 500 miles square.

AT THE, 107, Pitt-street.

COOK ISLANDS.—A good quiet Milking COW, with calf at foot; also a dog, sheep, and a few chickens.

FOR SALE, A SHARE in a small Sheep station; with and without security, or separately; also \$400 cash required; good stock.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager, Pitt-street.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA.—Lamington, Lamington, Lamington.

Great Loans on Mortgages, and the like amount the amount secured when guaranteed by approved sureties. These loans are repayable quarterly, and interest and interest on principal and interest.

Form of application may be obtained at the offices, 28, Hunter-street.

HENRY J. FRANCIS,

10, Pitt-street.

TRUST FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT upon Mortgaged Properties.

FOR SALE, a small Sheep station; with and without security, or separately; also \$400 cash required; good stock.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager, Pitt-street.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT.

INDUSTRIAL AND PREDOMINANT PERSISTENT and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

OFFICES—171, Pitt-street.

Deposits received to any extent—2, 4, and 7 per cent. allowed upon some deposits for large sums.

WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager, Pitt-street.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE, a good quiet Milking COW, with calf at foot; also a dog, sheep, and a few chickens.

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WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager, Pitt-street.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

the world can know that its honesty is therefore unquestionable, and that its ability will be equally unquestionable. The leading article for which the proprietors of the Times paid Thackeray £500 would have commanded twice as many readers as it did if his signature, or the symbolic spectre, had appeared at the bottom of it; and so with the contributions of all the best writers for the English and daily press, their popularity would be strengthened, and they would write with a greater sense of responsibility to the public. The opinion of the journal might count for something less, but that of the individual journalist would be estimated according to his reputation for ability, integrity, and experience. Novices might complain that such a system would tell against them, as the deliverance of a new and unknown man would command little or no attention; but this should serve as a stimulus to him to develop whatever latent powers of thought and expression he might possess, and to achieve the distinction which would cause him to be listened to with respect. If this happened to be nothing in him, and the capacity to write fluent commonplace glibly and grammatically, the best thing he could do would be to give up the press. On the other hand, if there is the stuff in him out of which a good journalist is made, he cannot fail to make his due mark in time. It is the complaint however, of newspaper managers in the mother country and in the United States that the journalistic faculty is as rare as the poetic faculty. There is a superabundance of literary talent of a certain kind, just as there are shoals of copious verbiage; but the aptitude, the readiness, the wide range of knowledge, the intense power of promptly penetrating to the very heart of a subject, the sure facility of expression, the fertility of resources, the clearness of mind, the clarity and sustained strength of brain power, the tact and experience which are demanded from a first-class journalist are stated to be uncommon gifts and endowments. And although they are liberally remunerated—the ordinary price paid for a leading article by the best newspapers in London being five guineas, while reviews, sketches, and criticisms are compensated in proportion—temptations are constantly presented to men to forsake the arduous occupations of the journalist for the still more lucrative profession of the novelist and the dramatist. A well-known writer of fiction received £100 for 12 monthly installments of a story which has just appeared in a sixpenny magazine; and a successful play—even if it should be of the "Fedoras" without reckoning the expenses which are needed for its production—will return £5000 each to the author. Some time ago, when Mr. Byron's comedies were in full vogue, he was understood to be drawing an income of £20,000 per annum from his royalties on them. In Paris the gains of the dramatic writer are equally large. Sardon received £6000 from the management of the Vandervel for 150 "night" performances of "Fedoras" without reckoning the expenses which are needed for its production and sale. And Mr. Bancroft paid £6000 for the exclusive privilege of playing it in England. It will be purchased for the United States, and played by a special company through the French provinces, so that, reckoning what the dramatist will receive for the literary copyright from his publishers in Paris, I shall be within the mark in estimating that "Fedoras" will be worth £20,000 to Victorian Sardon.

These facts serve to explain the improved circumstances and position of English and French journalists, both of which must continue to benefit from the spread of education, and the consequently steady expansion of newspaper enterprise. The days of Grub-street and of the *Vie de Bohème* are gone for ever; and Richelet's apostrophe to "the pen" was a prediction that is reaching its fulfillment, certainly, in Paris, where the man of letters enjoys an amount of consideration which is partly due to the fact that journalism has entirely relinquished its anonymity, and that the Princes of the House of Orleans are proud to enrol themselves as members of that honourable profession. Nor will it be out of place to remark, as an illustration of the way in which the interests of the newspaper are subordinated to the comfort and enjoyment of its editors and contributors, that many of the best of the Parisian dailies are published in the afternoon or evening, the reason being that the writers refuse to sacrifice their evenings in society to the chores, and that the proprietors of a newspaper, and those who can dictate the conditions upon which they lend their ability and the weight of their names to this or that journal, its proprietors have no option but to acquiesce in such an arrangement. It is favoured and facilitated by the commendable practice pursued by the leading journals of giving abstracts only of the legislative proceedings, except where there are genuine orators to report. That any class of men should be found in any community so deficient in taste and intellect, and with so little appreciation of the value of times to waste it in wading through columns upon columns of windy wordiness—a deluge of words overflowing a desert of ideas—is something altogether unintelligible by even a Parisian artisan, whose enthusiasm is capable of being aroused by genuine eloquence, but who has no toleration for intellectual stolidity and for the piling up of mere heaps of empty and unmeaning verbiage. He prefers the weakest of *feuilletons*, because, at any rate, there is a story in them, with characters, and a literary style. The newspaper office in Paris has been, ever since the revolution of 1848, the avenue to political power; and if it ceased to be so under the Second Empire it was because nearly every French journalist of distinction resided outside of it. The *Journal des Débats* and *Le Temps* are the last, but the best, papers, taking it all round, edited by men who are aware of the existence of such a power, and some of them accepted exile and poverty in preference to a shameful acquiescence in what they believed to be a scandalous usurpation of imperial authority. As literary properties, the most widely circulated of the French daily papers are not to be compared with the leading journals in England. The art and value of advertising are not so well understood in Paris as in London, and consequently the revenues drawn from this source in the former city are insignificant compared with the princely incomes yielded by the advertising columns of the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Standard*. But the newspapers which command the largest clientele in France are those which are entitled to it on their own merits. The *Journal des Débats* and *Le Temps* are the last, but the best, papers, taking it all round. *Le Figaro*, edited by M. de Villeneuve, who has gathered round him a brilliant staff of contributors, including some of the most famous penmen in Paris. Its literary supplement, issued with the Sunday morning edition, with a financial review of the week on its fourth page, constitutes with the paper itself the best twosyllable worth of reading in that city; and the office of the journal, with the figure of the immortal harper over its portal, is the Rue Drout is one of the sights of the French capital, and a striking advertisement for the publication which issues from it.

MUNICIPAL BYLAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In reference to a letter appearing in yesterday's *Herald*, I would like to inform you that Mr. William Guy, one of the trustees in the estate referred to, that Mr. Guy has received the rent and has sole management of the estate during the past 18 months.

When a nuisance first appeared, I sent a notice to advise Mr. Guy, and he agreed to a sum being issued, and, if necessary to removing the nuisance, the master-ends, unless I know that the responsible person is aware of the existence of such nuisance.

In Mr. Guy's case no notice was served, as I was informed, and the nuisance was apparently drawn that gentleman's attention to the existence of the nuisance.

My notice-to-serve shows that a notice was served on Mr. Guy for a similar nuisance from the same class on the 17th October last.

Owners of property are never persecuted against respecting nuisances, unless it is clearly shown that the occupants is in any way responsible for their existence.

I am, &c.

RICHARD SEYMOUR, Inspector of Nuisances.

Sydney, August 16.

For the *Editor*—Aberlyne—absolutely pure, digestible, and refreshing. Having the superfluous richness of the common tea extracted, it is a tea of the purest quality. For the *Editor*—Fry's Patent Tea—Aberlyne—Aberlyne and Fairbury's Extract of Malt—An ordinary cup contains more of the active properties of Malt than a pint of the best tea—*London—Anstr.*

LAW REPORT.

SUPREME COURT—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

In Banc.—(Before their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice WINDEYER, and Mr. Justice INNES.)

Mr. M. H. Stephen, Q.C., moved that James Joseph Conroy, a member of the Bars of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, be admitted to be a member of the Bar of New South Wales.

Admission ordered.

Mr. M. H. Stephen, Q.C., moved that Richard William Dwyer, Esq., a member of the Bar of Victoria, be admitted to be a member of the Bar of New South Wales.

Admission ordered.

REGINA V. DAVIS (CROWN CASE).

Mr. O'Connor for the Crown; Mr. Rogers and Mr. Gibson, instructed by Messrs. Bradley and Son (agents for Fleming, Bradley and Chancery, Albany), appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a point reserved for the Court in a case of bigamy. The prisoner Davis had married Ellen Lee at Rutherglen, in Victoria, on December 11, 1867, and had children by her. It appeared that he left the colony, and married a woman, and his wife died many years, and on the 11th of February, 1882, he entered into a second marriage with Jane Astell at Bathurst. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Mr. O'Byrne, at his residence. The points taken were, whether there was any legal impediment to the first marriage; whether the wife was still alive; and whether the plaintiff could be held responsible for his conduct.

Mr. Rogers submitted that the only proof of the plaintiff's conduct was that he had told her that he could not get a shelter under his brother's will, and that he would have a lot of litigation before he could get anything. He got into a passion, and said he did not want to see the paper which she had sent to him. He had told her that she had prepared it. She was quite willing to show it to him. Mr. Rogers' opinion was that the wife was still alive, and also spoke of his brother's will, which he had another will in which she was still alive, and that she was talking about it. Mrs. Dwyer stated that she was present when her sister was brought out of the court-room, and was received with good will, and that she was a good woman. She did not mix up with the quarrelling and wrangling of the relations, and heard nothing about the deed until her sister came, and said to her, "What did she tell you?" She did not tell her that she had prepared it. She was quite willing to show it to him. Mr. Rogers' opinion was that the wife went in events, took out the will and read that he thought it would go in thirds.

Every time she saw her after that she spoke of the same subject. He first saw the deed when she spoke of it again. She left the house three weeks after the trial, and did not return to it.

Mr. Rogers submitted that the only proof of the plaintiff's conduct was that he had told her that he could not get a shelter under his brother's will, and that he would have a lot of litigation before he could get anything. He got into a passion, and said he did not want to see the paper which she had sent to him. He had told her that she had prepared it. She was quite willing to show it to him. Mr. Rogers' opinion was that the wife was still alive, and also spoke of his brother's will, which he had another will in which she was still alive, and that she was talking about it. Mrs. Dwyer stated that she was present when her sister was brought out of the court-room, and was received with good will, and that she was a good woman. She did not mix up with the quarrelling and wrangling of the relations, and heard nothing about the deed until her sister came, and said to her, "What did she tell you?" She did not tell her that she had prepared it. She was quite willing to show it to him. Mr. Rogers' opinion was that the wife went in events, took out the will and read that he thought it would go in thirds.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 17.

Murray (s.), 300 tons, Captain, Thomas Ashton, from Grafton 13th instant.

Passengers—Mrs. Howlett, Mrs. Wallwork, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, George Ministry, Mr. Greatorex, Mr. Irvin and three children, from Port Macquarie; and one in the vessel. Supper and sea agents.

PROPERTY.—Arrived: Captain Henry Priest, from Northampton 1st ultimo, in ballast. Waratah Coal Company agents.

SOLITUDE, three-masted schooner, 211 tons, Captain, Thomas Fernandes, from Auckland 2nd ultimo, to Russell 26th ultimo.

T. Gibson, agent.

them with brilliant success, some with total failure! Capital and pluck are not enough to work the problem out to the right issue; sound judgment is needed, too; and sometimes it is sheer good luck that makes all the difference between going up and going down.

Major FIELDING is anxious that his young friends who go to the colonies should take with them not only a moderate amount of capital, but an outfit in the shape of an educational preparation. What is wanted to make a good colonist? This is a question which seems to perplex a good many English parents who have paid several years' fees to popular grammar schools. There was a talk in England lately of starting a school for the express purpose of preparing boys for colonial life, but we have not heard as yet what is the special course of study, nor what new professorships will have to be established. Major FIELDING is practical enough in his scheme to satisfy the most obstinate Philistine that even grieved Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD's heart. Aristocratic as are his general tastes, his stipulations as regards culture are confined to knowing so much Greek and Latin as will enable a young man to be a complete master of the English language. How much that is may be said to be an unknown quantity? How much would it have been in the case of JOHN BRIGHT or RICHARD CONDEN—how much has it been in the case of nine-tenths of our successful squatters, whose prosperity is the magnet to draw young men of capital to the colonies? With that modicum of classics to start with, Major FIELDING turns then to the practical side of human faculty, and he puts a list of studies and qualifications before his young friends which is enough to frighten many young men who are not of a very enterprising turn of mind. This is a summary of what the intending colonist should learn:—He must understand the elements of the theory of agriculture, and the principles of rotation of crops, according to the varying conditions of climate and rainfall; he must be able to use any kind of plough, to drive horse or bullock teams, and to use and repair all farming implements; he must understand the breeding and rearing of stock, the breaking-in of horses and bullocks, and the handling of sheep; he must be able to construct rough bridges, dams, tanks, and watercourses, and should have an elementary knowledge of hydraulics; he should be able to do surveying and levelling; he should be a rough carpenter, and able to put up a bush house; he should be able to manage a boat or raft, and take his latitude and longitude; he should understand the steam engine and the elements of natural and chemical science; he should be up to the art of supplying a traveller's exigencies, so that he may not starve in the bush; he should be a good plain cook, and able to cure meat and hides; he should be able to use the axe and cross-cut saw, and sharpen his tools; he should understand enough of the business of the wheelwright and saddler to repair his wagons and harness; he should have sufficient knowledge of geology and mineralogy to understand rocks and stones, the probabilities of the whereabouts of coal and limestone, and how to find underground water; and lastly, he should be able to keep his books. When he has mastered these few matters he is fit to emigrate, and, we may add, he will be very welcome.

There is no college or university that we know of in the mother country where a youth could acquire all these accomplishments, and certainly if young men could not be successful unless they had graduated in all these subjects, success would be rare. Looking back upon the careers of our successful men, we cannot honestly say that they have got on because the want of this capacity has been the weak part of men who have failed. Of course no knowledge is ever a burden, and no practical faculty is ever a hindrance; but it cannot be said to be necessary to the success of a colonist that he should possess all these qualifications. It may happen to any one to find one or more of them useful or even essential, but the art of getting on is not the art of acquiring or of practising professional aptitudes. The cases are the exceptions and not the rule when colonists belonging to the capitalist class are called upon to be experts themselves in manual trades or professional operations. In nine cases out of ten skilled service is obtainable, and very few men have had to be thrown much on their own resources to break in their bullocks, or mend their drays, or build their own mills. A knowledge of men and things, a faculty of appreciating the situation, of seeing things as they are, a freedom from prejudice, an insight into the drift of things, a faculty of seeing what has to do under any given circumstances, and a little forethought, are all that would be required to make success than any amount of personal expertise and craftsmanship. It is more the habit of the mind than the furniture of the mind that makes the ready and successful man. It is a power of flexibility and adaptability that enables the prosperous man to do the right thing, while his neighbours, who run in ruts, do the wrong thing. This gift to some extent comes by nature, but it is to be taught at all, it is to be taught by those pedagogues and professors who study the formation of character, and who set themselves to train a man rather than to fill a brain-pun or turn out a machine.

There is a great deal of discussion going on in our columns as to the best way of getting a railway to Inverell. This is all to the good. We have had too many railways designed in the dark, and where the route has been steered by private influences, and not with a regard to the public good. It is well, therefore, that ample discussion should precede the adoption of any line about which there may be any reasonable doubt. Mr. SWEATMAN has hinted at the expediency of having a formal and open inquiry in most cases, so that all the available evidence may be produced and sifted and adjudicated upon, and that nothing should be done without a clear understanding of the why and the wherefore. But this suggestion met with some opposition in the Assembly, as a sort of infringement of the rights of honourable members. If the case were made clear to the whole public, honourable members would have nothing to do but to vote for what was obviously best.

As to the line to Inverell, the decision seems to turn very much on the object that has to be served. The branch must go from Tamworth on the northern line. If it went

to Tamworth, there would be the least degree of unnecessary climbing up and down. To go from anywhere from the north involves more climbing to the tableland and more

descent. But then it would be shorter to go from the Mother of Dunes, and shorter still to go from Glen Innes.

What is that at present comes as produce from Inverell? Principally wool and tin; and if they are bound to Sydney the shortest road and that of best gradients would be the best. But it is argued the tin is a temporary industry; that if the wool went by Glen Innes, it could stop on the road and get washed, and that the wool-growers would save in carriage the cost of this rehandling. On this point it would be more satisfactory to have the opinions of the wool-growers than that of the wool-scorers. A further very important point is urged in favour of the Glen Innes route, and that is that it would open up and settle agricultural land. So far as land near Inverell is concerned any railway to it would be equally convenient for wheat to be sent to Sydney. But it is urged that for the more northern route the land along the line is better, and that the best market is north and not south. But what will cost at existing rates to send wheat from Inverell to Brisbane, and how far is Inverell in a position to cut out Warwick for the supply of the Queensland market? This is a point on which more information is wanted. Then, too, it is necessary to know what proportion of the wheat would seek a northern or a southern market respectively, seeing that what would suit one best would not be best for the other. Then, also, it would be desirable to know what proportion of the general traffic of the line north-going wheat would be, and whether the passenger traffic would mostly lie on the Glen Innes or with places more to the south. Disputants do not bring out these points, as they do not always care to say all they know; and there is plenty of scope for a thorough inquiry before the matter is settled. We do not attach very much importance to the argument that there are large private estates on the Glen Innes route, because the effect of a railway would be to break them up. If whenever there is unsold land the Government would make railway reserves, then it would be a potent argument to say that on one line the Government could indemnify itself out of the land for the cost of the line; but so long as we sell land first and improve it afterwards, it does not much matter whether we are going to benefit past purchasers or a fresh set of speculators.

From the report of proceedings at the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday last, it appears that the Council has been applying to the Government for permission to reclaim land at the foot of Liverpool-street, in Darling Harbour, and at the foot of Margaret-street, and to erect jetties at the ends of those streets and of Bathurst-street. The application has been refused, on the ground that the land might be required for wharfage extensions, that the available water-space was limited in extent, and that the public interest would not be served by granting it. The refusal seems to have caused dissatisfaction to the Council, and it was agreed that the Government should be asked to reconsider it. It is not easy to see why the Government should reconsider this matter, for the decision already made is a sound one. The water-space in Darling Harbour is too confined to be trifled with. If the banks were in a state of nature now, and the Government had free scope to design the method of making that space available to the fullest extent for the purposes of commerce, a policy would be adopted very different from that which has been followed, which has permitted obstruction and encroachment, has interfered with the economy and efficiency of dredging operations, has promoted the shoaling of the harbour, and has tended to diminish the accommodation for shipping. In days gone by, however, the rapid growth of the city and its trade was not anticipated; and the necessities of the future were not foreseen, and things were allowed to be done which would not be allowed by a public spirited Government with the present knowledge of what the public interest requires. It is difficult to undo the errors of the past where vested interests have been created by them. 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It is difficult to undo the errors of the past where vested interests have been created

circumstances had a right to demand. In lieu of any damages at all, the court would have preferred to have required of the defendant simply to file a written acknowledgement that the charge had, in the words of Gratus, been "improperly brought forward," but the practice appeared to be obsolete. Seeing that the plaintiff was within his strict legal rights in coming to court, but taking into account his conduct towards defendant, with his great and continuous provocation of him up to that day, the court awarded to him minimum damages only, viz., one rupee, in full satisfaction of his claim. Each party was ordered to bear his own costs.

If "M. Irajan Uedoreoso" is not a romancer (ob-serves the *Pali Mail Gazette*) the whole art of naval warfare will speedily be revolutionised. A Zurich firm is constructing for the Roumanian Government an under-water boat, the invention of the above-named gentleman. This alarming craft is to carry a sufficient supply of air for a 12 hours' trip below the surface. It will be lighted by electricity, and if successful, will be able to dislodge every vessel in the navy. The *Times* is noting with some anxiety of the incident. Colonel Beaumont has been at sea for some time upon a similar invention, but his under-water boat has not yet taken practical shape. It would seem as if long before we see "aerial navies" grappling in the central basin, the naval battles of the future may be fought beneath the surface of the sea.

There will be full-class service at St. Andrew's Cathedral to-morrow afternoon. The "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" will be sung to Dykes in F. The anthem will be "Lord God of Abraham," bass solo, and chorus, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," by Mendelssohn. The service will be intoned by the presbyter, Dr. Ellis.

CONTempt OF COURT.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY.

In the Central Criminal Court this morning, Sir Bryan O'Loghlen brought under the notice of Mr. Justice Williams an article in the *Herald*, which paper had published two letters having reference to the charges made against George Hooper and James Georgia Carter of having made an untrue declaration under the registration of marriage statute. He said the defendants were committed for trial at the Supreme Court for an offence said to have been committed against the registration statute, and the article published in the *Herald* was likely to cause a prejudice against them. The paragraph and letters made a charge of incest against the defendants. The offence of making a false declaration was punishable by law, and was a serious one; the charge of incest, though not punishable by our law, was still of such a nature that it must create a prejudice against the persons accused if it is known to time to consider the defendant and in the day he said in this case had been brought before him. It was a contempt of court, and in giving him, as a Judge, in the Central Criminal Court, to initiate some action. He said: "I must say I do not think it is fair for the Judges of this Court, or of the Supreme Court, to put themselves in the position of prosecutors or accusers, or to initiate proceedings for contempt, I decline to do it. I think it is inadvisable that any application of this nature should be made to the Judge who has to try the case in reference to which the paragraph complained of has been published. The usual course, I believe, in England, is for the Attorney-General, in the interest of justice, when a paragraph appears prejudicial to the ends of justice, to move the Court, or for the parties affected to move the Court, either by motion in banc, or if the matter is one of emergency, to apply under our emergency clause to a Supreme Court Judge in chambers. Then when the Court, or a Judge, is properly moved, it is for the Court to determine whether a contempt has been committed, and if so to inflict punishment. I decline to express an opinion on the paragraph brought under my notice. If the parties wish to take any further action, they must do so in the usual manner. I decline to express an opinion on the paragraph, or to initiate any proceedings."

THE QUEENSLAND ELECTIONS.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

BRISBANE, FRIDAY.

The polling in 10 electorates took place to-day, and caused considerable excitement. The following members have been returned:—Audrey, the Hon. James P. Perkins, Minister for Lands; Daly, Mr. J. S. Joseph; The Logan, Mr. Stevens; Mackay, Mr. Maurice Eumie Black; Maryborough, Mr. John Hurley and Mr. R. B. Sheridan; Mulgrave, Sir Thomas McIlwraith; Nambour, Mr. John Stevenson; Blackall, the Hon. Archibald Archer, Colonial Treasurer. In some cases the returns are still incomplete, but it is unlikely that the general result will be altered. The election for Port Curtis, which the Hon. Albert Norton represented, is still uncertain. The return sent in incomplete, and the votes are nearly equal between Mr. Norton, Minister for Works, and his opponent. The nominations at North and South Brisbane, Fortitude Valley, Kangaroo, Bundaberg, Ipswich, Oxley, and Warwick, have also to-day. Mr. J. B. Dickson, Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. J. L. B. Baines have been returned unopposed at Enoggera. Mr. Samuel Footh (of Ipswich) for Bundaberg. For North Brisbane, Messrs. S. W. Griffith, William Brooks, and John Dongas were nominated. At South Brisbane, Mr. Simon Fraser, Mr. R. A. Kingsford, and Mr. Henry Jordan were nominated. At Fortitude Valley, Mr. Francis Beattie and the Hon. B. D. Morehead. There will be an exciting contest at these elections.

COUNTRY NEWS.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

GRAFTON, FRIDAY.

A man named Laurence McKeown was summoned to-day before the Grafton Bench for killing five head of cattle for purposes of sale, he not being the holder of a slaughtering license, and was fined £50, being £10 for every beast. The defendant's attorney, Mr. Foot, raised a point that the animals having been affixed to a different date, could not be included in one information, as had been done. The Bench overruled the objection. Notice of appeal was given, and the usual recognizances were entered into. 430 acres of land were selected on Thursday in six portions.

GOULBURN, FRIDAY.

The price in the sheep show was all paid over last night. Mr. A. L. Faithfull, the principal prizetaker, offered to return all his prize money to another sheep show next year.

The weather is cold and windy.

ORANGE, FRIDAY.

A little child was brought into Orange to-day for medical treatment, having its face partly eaten by a pig. When the child was rescued it was on the ground, and the animal was engaged in worrying it.

Ploughing matches have been fixed to take place here on the 10th September.

The weather is fine. There have been heavy frosts.

NYNGAN, FRIDAY.

A preliminary meeting of the residents was held here last night. Mr. G. E. Cass, member for the Boscaw, occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Duffy, seconded by Mr. Crane, a resolution was carried that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a progress committee for the benefit of the town and district of Nyngan. On the motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Crane, the following gentlemen were elected a sub-committee to carry on the movement on behalf of the town:—Messrs. W. N. Willis, J. D. Smith, W. Cooper, A. J. O'Grady, J. H. Rowe, P. M. Lynch, H. V. Jackson, Crane, and Watson.

Mr. Cass was also exonerated to the railway station by a large concourse of people, and was loudly cheered as the train left the platform.

YOUNG, FRIDAY.

The convict Fawcett, who in April last escaped from custody, and was re-arrested at Surat, in Queensland, recently, was brought before the Police Magistrate to-day, and committed for trial.

An individual committee of ladies has been formed to carry out a bazaar which is to be held during the week of the show.

A motion of the Progress Committee held last night at the Hotel Victoria, for the Progress Committees to meet the local correspondents of the various Sydney newspapers for neglect of duty. This was altered in an amendment to the effect that the secretary writes to the various editors of Sydney journals calling upon them to stand upon their correspondence below more active in applying 4999.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE PACIFIC ANNEXATION QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

It is currently reported in London that the British Government intend sending a military officer, well known in the Australian colonies, to make a study of the New Guinea question.

Aug. 15.

The Pacific annexation question again cropped up in the House of Commons last night. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Messrs. W. H. Foster and H. Davenport, the members for Bridgwater and Stafford respectively, expressed their opinion that the Australian colonies were perfectly justified in objecting to any attempt on the part of France to establish a convict depot in the Pacific, and the hope was entertained that the natives of New Guinea would be protected if the authority of the British High Commissioner in the Western Pacific were extended to New Guinea. The hon. members, alluding to the relations between the mother country and the colonies stated they felt confident that the democracy of the future would favour a permanent union of the English races.

THE REDMOND MISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The *Daily Express* publishes a letter from an Irish resident in Melbourne in reference to the visit of the Redmond brothers to the colonies, in which he states that their mission had proved a *iasco*, besides having provoked an intense anti-Irish feeling.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

TONQUIN, Aug. 15.

The French garrison stationed at Nandim, in Tonquin, having been strongly reinforced, made a successful sortie against the Annamites troops. A force consisting of 12,000 French soldiers marched from their stronghold and attacked a large body of Annamites, known as the Black Flags, who had concentrated their strength in the vicinity of Nandim. The Black Flags were defeated with heavy loss, while on the side of the French only two men were killed. It is reported that M. Tricou, the French Minister at Pekin, has broken relations with the Chinese Government. Intelligence is also to hand to the effect that the French forces have captured the enemy's position at the mouth of the Huc River.

THE PORT PHILLIP FORTIFICATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Baron Alcester (Sir Beauchamp Seymour) has expressed his entire approval of the proposed plans for the defence of Port Phillip, including the South Channel Fort.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

It is reported that the Government are again parleying with Baron Leopold, with a view to establishing a satisfactory understanding upon a scheme for widening the existing Canal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HEALTH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

Disquieting rumours are current with regard to Prince Bismarck's health, which is stated to be such as to cause considerable anxiety to his friends.

HONOUR CONFERRED BY THE POPE.

ROME, Aug. 16.

It is announced that Dr. Anthony Colling Brownless, Vice-chancellor of the Melbourne University, has been created a Knight of the Order of Pius by his Holiness the Pope.

ITALY AND MOROCCO.

MOROCCO, Aug. 16.

Later advices from Morocco to-day contradict the previous news that the Italian Consul had lowered his flag at Tangiers. Nevertheless, it is understood that, although this extreme step has not been taken, the relations of the two countries continue very critical.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Right Rev. Dr. Magee, Bishop of Peterborough, whose illness was previously reported, is now recovering his health.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.

H. H. R. the Princess of Wales is now visiting her parents here. She met with an most enthusiastic reception from the inhabitants on her arrival here.

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

PARIS, Aug. 16.

Preparations for the attack by the French on Huc, the Annamite capital, are now complete. The commencement of the bombardment was fixed for the 13th instant, and news of a decisive character is daily expected.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

(By TELEGRAPH.)

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, FRIDAY.

At a meeting of the Vine-growers' Association to-day attention was drawn to a sulphuric plough which had been brought for the eradication of phylloxera. Great complaint was made of the Minister for Agriculture in repeatedly ignoring letters from the association inquiring as to what steps were being taken to eradicate the phylloxera at Geelong.

The Married Women's Property Act was read first time last night, without opposition. To-day, on a division on the question of striking out the clause a majority voted for the clause, with but 9 out of 16 elected members in the minority. The bill passed through the committee.

The late Mr. Dale's station in Blackwood district was sold for £7,000.

The Government introduced a bill to provide for the destruction of unregistered dogs, and promised to introduce a bill for the destruction of rabies.

TASMANIA.

HOBART, FRIDAY.

In the House of Assembly to-night, the proposal to appoint an Agent-General for the colony, at a salary of £1000 a year, was lost by 10 votes to 16. The opinion was expressed generally that the business of the colony in London could be done by a private firm. Ministers, however, argued that Tasmania ought to have special representation in London, as the colony was in a very different position now to what it was five or even two years ago.

NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, FRIDAY.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charge of misappropriation of £10,000 by Mr. G. E. Cass, member for the Boscaw, occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Duffy, seconded by Mr. Crane, a resolution was carried that in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to form a progress committee for the benefit of the town and district of Nyngan. On the motion of Mr. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Crane, the following gentlemen were elected a sub-committee to carry on the movement on behalf of the town:—Messrs. W. N. Willis, J. D. Smith, W. Cooper, A. J. O'Grady, J. H. Rowe, P. M. Lynch, H. V. Jackson, Crane, and Watson.

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overturning of an omnibus. The accident was said to have been caused by the harness being defective. The defendants called a large number of witnesses to prove that the harness was sound, and the jury gave a verdict in favour of the defendants.

The wreck of the George Roper continues to show more and more signs of breaking up. The mizzenmast is quite gone, and the forecastle is now giving way. It is expected that the ship will soon go to pieces.

The Commissioner of Customs has purchased a large lighter for dynamite and other explosives in Hobson's Bay, in accordance with the recommendation from the Explosives Board.

A trial has been commenced against Captain Beaver of the steamer *Rediffusion*, which has just arrived from London, reflecting information to do with iniquity and corruption. Scott, senior tide-surveyor, is alleged by the latter that he was pushed off the bridge of the steamer.

A curious accident has happened to the coach running between Hamilton and Balmain. A new driver in charge of the vehicle incautiously drove through a sandbank and the coach was nearly engulfed in sand down to its body. One of the horses barely managed to keep its head above the sand. The passengers all got safely out, but an hour and a half elapsed before the coach could be got out of the quicksand.

A complimentary banquet was given last night to ex-Councillor McNaughton, who was defeated at the late municipal election at Fitzroy. As a protest against his support of the Redmonds, he declared that he had never seen either of the brothers or had any communication direct or indirect with them; but had supported their application for the use of the Town Hall because he did not think it fair to condemn them unheard.

A large number of English second class carriages, which have been condemned here first class and used on the suburban lines, have been giving great satisfaction to the Railway Department. They are considered superior to the colonial-made first class carriages.

The second day's sale of the Levels stud stock was highly successful, even more so than the first day. The weather was fine and there was a large attendance again, including several buyers from other colonies, and these were the principal purchasers. Breeding ewes and ram lambs were offered to day, numbering altogether 3123, and these realized over £31,000. Four pens of ewes—one, two, and three year-olds—numbering 66, brought a total of £10,563. Mr. C. L. Fisher, secretary to the *Advertiser*, and Mr. J. G. Shattock, the agent for the *Advertiser*, were present for the auction, and the *Advertiser* was represented by Mr. W. G. Reid, who had been engaged to sell the stock for the *Advertiser*.

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Auction Sales.
THIS AFTERNOON.—Annandale Estate Sale.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON.

ANNANDALE TRAMWAY,
fronting the main fashionable Avenue,
JOHNSTON-STREET, Sydney,
close to PARMA-MATTA-ROAD and ALBION-STREET.

Also Allotments
PARMA-MATTA-ROAD
and
ALBION-STREET,
at the Train Terminal.

SALE ON THE GROUND,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

TITLE, TORRENS ACT.
TERMS EASY—i.e., one-third cash deposit; balance at 5 per cent., by half-yearly instalments.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, on the GROUND, THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

ANNANDALE, JOHNSTON-STREET, ANNANDALE, each fronting 21 feet, with depths varying from 99 feet to 172 feet 6 inches, extending to a road front.

7 allotments, PARMA-MATTA-ROAD, each fronting 15 feet, extending to a lane of 150 feet, extending to the TRAM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 17th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock.

The following City and Suburban Properties:—

Lot 1.—BURTON-STREET, close to Oxford-street.

Allotment of Land having 15 FEET frontage to the south side of BURTON-STREET, with a depth of 99 feet, extending to a road front.

** A VERY VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY BUILDING LAND IN AN IMPORTANT AND HIGHLY RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION, close to the WHARF and COMMERCIAL RESIDENTIAL STORES.

Lot 2.—BURTON-STREET, close to Oxford-street.

Allotment of Land having 15 FEET frontage to BURTON-STREET, with a depth of 47 feet 2 inches, extending to a road front.

Lot 3.—BURTON-STREET, No. 11, Burton-street, a two-story DWELLING-HOUSE, close to the BURTON-STREET, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a lane of 150 feet, extending to the TRAM.

A capital subdivision in the advanced suburb of ANNANDALE, close to the main fashionable Avenue, now so easily reached by steam train at a modest fare.

PLAN on view and LITHO, obtainable at Rooms.

MOORE PARK.

DWELLING-HOUSE, 15, SELWYN-STREET, east of Randwick, road and north of Park-road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock.

The following City and Suburban Properties:—

Lot 1.—ELIZABETH-STREET, Sydney, Common, with a depth of 120 feet, extending to a lane of 122 feet 2 inches frontage to the west side of Selwyn-street, Sydney Common, with a depth of 62 feet 9 inches, extending to a road front.

** A very desirable dwelling in a good position in the eastern suburb of Paddington, close to the train on South Head.

A small dwelling, in a favorite part of the Sydney Common, close to the train on Paddington, and Macquarie Park.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH.

A front position in an advancing part of city.

SHOP and DWELLING, No. 482, occupied by Mr. PHILLIPS, Pawnbroker, lease, at 4 per cent.

THE LAND has 165 feet front to Elizabeth-street, with a depth extending along Holt-place, and situated a little south of the PREMIERS, shop, on one side, and a confectionery shop, 4 rooms, kitchen and shop, on the other.

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The above-mentioned sites, while situated in Westmead, and handy to the Parramatta-road.

PLAN on view.

ST. PETERS, NEWTON.

TWO DWELLINGS AND A COTTAGE IN CHURCH-STREET, Church and Cook's River-road.

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PLAN on view.

ELIZABETH-STREET, TORRENS.

E. T. NEWELL, Esq., George-street, is Solicitor of the Vendor.

THE PROPERTY is close to the Cook's River-road and the church, and convenient of the railway-line.

RYDAL, WESTERN RAILWAY.

STORE and DWELLING, opposite the RAILWAY STATION, Immediate Possession.

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PLAN on view.

CHURCHILL, NORTH SHORE.

CORNER BLOCK of LAND, Lot 15, Section 7, having frontages of 64 feet to DUMONT-ALBION-STREET, 66 feet to SEACONNELL-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th August, at 11 o'clock.

A front position in the Churton Estate, North Shore, handy to the ferry.

PLAN on view.

Mr. COPE and KING, Pitt-street, are Solicitors of the Estate.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE SMITH, AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE PARTIES INTERESTED.

VALUABLE AND CENTRAL CITY PROPERTIES.

SUSSEX and KING STREETS, between ELSKINE and KING STREETS.

SUSSEX-STREET.—EXTENSIVE BLOCK of LAND on the corner of ELSKINE and KING STREETS, containing the commercial and domestic Warehouse of Messrs. EDWINTON and CO., and extending to the business premises of Messrs. CORRIGAN and REID.

* On this valuable site are three Store Dwellings, Nos 104, 105, and 106, Sussex-street.

LIME-STREET, opposite the Newcastle Steam Company's Wharf, and close to the business premises of Mr. BELL, Steamship Company, having 100 feet frontage to Lime-street, on an old lease expiring in December, 1883. Rental, £150 per annum and taxes.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 24th AUGUST, at 11 o'clock.

The above-mentioned site, while situated in Westmead, and handy to the Parramatta-road.

PLAN on view.

Mr. CHUTER, Esq.

CHURTON ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.

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BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE SMITH, AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE PARTIES INTERESTED.

VALUABLE AND CENTRAL CITY PROPERTIES.

ELSKINE and KING STREETS, between ELSKINE and KING STREETS.

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A front position in

Auction Sales.

ORDER OF SALE.

M. CHAS. MOORE and CO., 122 Pitt-street.

TUESDAY NEXT, 1st instant. The Largest and Greatest Unreserved Sale of WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S, Books and Stationery, New and Seasonable Goods, from well known and favourable manufacturers, and from the hands of Messrs. Cattell and Kent, Kent, and Patham.

THURSDAY NEXT, 3rd instant. Fully Unreserved Sale of Spring Goods, in Under and Holland Dresses, Linen Goods, White, Plain, and Twilled, Longclothes and Petticoats, Men's and Boys' Suits, Hats, Shirts, Stockings, &c. &c. Ex illawarra.

FRIDAY NEXT, 4th instant. Entirely Unreserved Sale of L. R. Ball's Books, Drawings, Albums, Pictures, Cricketing Goods, Toys, Children's Games, &c. &c. Ex. Patham, Kent, and Catania.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

TO THE WHOLESALE and RETAIL BOOK and SHOE TRADE.

THE LARGEST and MOST GENUINE UNRESERVED SALE of the YEAR.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S, BOOTS and SHOES.

In entirely NEW, CHOICE and SEASONABLE LINES from well known and favourable manufacturers, 400 PACKAGES.

ex. Cattell, Kent, Catania, and Patham.

This Sale will commence at 11 o'clock sharp, and continue throughout the day, with an interval for LUNCHEON, WHICH WILL BE PROVIDED.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the shippers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 122, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next, 1st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

A splendid assortment of the above seasonable lines, consisting of 400 PACKAGES.

Full particulars and slips will be published on Monday.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

TO WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREHOUSEMEN, DEALERS, &c.

RESERVE Unreserved Sale of SPRING GOODS, HOLLAND HALL DRESSES LINEN GOODS, WHITE, PLAIN, and TWILLED LONGCLOTH.

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS and HOSIERY, &c.

Ex illawarra.

CHAR. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by those concerned to sell at their Rooms, 122, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock sharp. In view of the above goods, just landed on illawarra.

Full particulars on Wednesday.

TO FANCY GOODS WAREHOUSEMEN, DEALERS, &c.

RESERVE Unreserved Sale of L. R. BALL'S, DOLLS, TIN TOYS, BRUSHING ALBUMS, Purses, CRICKETING GOODS, TOYS, COMBS, CUTTER, TOYS, CLOTHES, BAGS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

Ex. Cattell, Kent, Catania, and Patham.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

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